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10/025,126	12/18/2001	Antonius Adhi Wiryawan	5306.P075	3829

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EXAMINER

WOO, ISAAC M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2166

DATE MAILED: 06/06/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/025,126

Applicant(s)

WIRYAWAN ET AL

Examiner

Isaac M. Woo

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 March 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 18 December 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on March 16, 2006 has been entered.

2. Claims 1, 6 and 11 are amended. Claims 1-15 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 6-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

As set forth in MPEP 2106 (II) (A):

A. Identify and Understand Any Practical Application Asserted for the Invention

The claimed invention as a whole must accomplish a practical

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application. That is, it must produce a "useful, concrete and tangible result." *State Street*, 149 F.3d at 1373, 47 USPQ2d at 1601-02. The purpose of this requirement is to limit patent protection to inventions that possess a certain level of "real world" value, as opposed to subject matter that represents nothing more than an idea or concept, or is simply a starting point for future investigation or research (*Brenner v. Manson*, 383 U.S. 519, 528-36, 148 USPQ 689, 693-96); *In re Ziegler*, 992, F.2d 1197, 1200-03, 26 USPQ2d 1600, 1603-06 (Fed. Cir. 1993)). Accordingly, a complete disclosure should contain some indication of the practical application for the claimed invention, i.e., why the applicant believes the claimed invention is useful.

Apart from the utility requirement of 35 U.S.C. 101, usefulness under the patent eligibility standard requires significant functionality to be present to satisfy the useful result aspect of the practical application requirement. See *Arrhythmia*, 958 F.2d at 1057, 22 USPQ2d at 1036. Merely claiming nonfunctional descriptive material stored in a computer-readable medium does not make the invention eligible for patenting. For example, a claim directed to a word processing file stored on a disk may satisfy the utility requirement of 35 U.S.C. 101 since the information stored may have some "real world" value. However, the mere fact that the claim may satisfy the utility requirement of 35 U.S.C. 101 does not mean that a useful result is achieved under the practical application requirement. The claimed invention as a whole must produce a "useful, concrete and tangible" result to have a practical application.

Claim 6 is non-statutory. Because "machine-readable medium" in line 2 of claim 6, is insufficient to render the claim tangibly embodied in a manner so as to executable. Specification page 9, lines 11-23, defines media as including both carrier wave signal

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and memory. Carrier wave signal is intangible media. Thus, the claim 6 is not a statutory and should be rejected under 35 U.S. C. § 101 as not being tangible. The claim limitation needs to specify what "machine-readable medium" refers to, such as, "machine-readable storage medium".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-3, 5-11, 13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liu et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,496,835, hereinafter, "Liu") in view of Hughes (U.S. Patent No. 6,889,260).

With respect to claim 1, Liu teaches a computerized method (col. 1, lines, 7-12, fig. 1, col. 4, lines 1-32), Liu teaches defining a source (i.e., contacts in fig. 3B, col. 5, lines 46-56, col. 6, lines 7-16) associated with data (i.e., contact information (data) displayed by contact icon 271 from fig. 2A, to fig. 2B, col. 5, lines 3-12), the data stored in a structured environment (i.e., 102, memory in fig. 1, col. 4, lines 3-40) and mapped to the source to enable retrieval thereof (i.e., contact information is retrieved from 102

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memory in fig. 1 for displaying in fig. 2B), Liu teaches wherein the source (i.e., contacts in fig. 3B, col. 5, lines 46-56, col. 6, lines 7-16) includes a source business component (i.e., 314, Business 97, Personal 97 and Address in fig. 3B, stored as in form of cardfile, col. 6, lines 7-16), and at least one source field (i.e., contact information field, such as, first name, last name, etc., in fig. 3D) pertaining to a first user interface (i.e., desktop PC, col. 3, lines 19-26, col. 5, lines 32-35) (i.e., contact information is stored as cardfile form to be mapped in desktop PC, col. 6, lines 7-16); Liu teaches defining a destination (i.e., Rex field in fig. 3D) to enable the data to be mapped thereto (i.e., fig. 3D, contact information field mapping, col. 6, lines 46-67 to col. 7, lines 1-7), Liu teaches wherein the destination includes a destination business component (i.e., 314, Business 97, Personal 97 and Address in fig. 3B, col. 6, lines 7-16, col. 6, lines 46-54, each cardfile's contact information from PC to Rex card), and at least one destination field (i.e., Rex fields in fig. 3D, col. 6, lines 46-67 to col. 7, lines 1-7) pertaining to a second user interface (i.e., Rex, col. 5, lines 32-44, col. 6, lines 46-55); and Liu teaches mapping the data stored in the structured environment to the destination to enable retrieval thereof by mapping data associated with the at least one source field, unchanged, directly to the at least one destination field (i.e., fig. 3D-E, 351, synchronize, fig. 3G, col. 6, lines 46-67 to col. 7, lines 1-29, retrieved contact data from main memory (102 in fig. 1, col. 4, lines 33-41) is mapped to target Rex PDA interface), Liu teaches wherein the data remains mapped to the source (i.e., contact information as card file links to data stored in main memory to be displayed, col. 5, lines 3-12), and Liu teaches wherein a physical storage location of the data in the structured environment is unaltered (i.e., no changing

for data stored in main memory by data mapping, 102 in fig. 1, col. 4, lines 33-41). Liu does not explicitly disclose the source includes a source business object and the destination includes a destination business object. However, Hughes discloses the source (i.e., 830, source in fig. 8, col. 11, lines 36-62) includes a source business object (i.e., purchase order in fig. 8, fig. 10, col. 11, lines 1-8) and the destination (i.e., 925, target in fig. 9, col. 11, lines 28-62) includes a destination business object (i.e., order entry in fig. 9, fig. 10, col. 11, lines 28-62). This teaches that purchase order for source and order entry for destination, are used for each different business application purpose (object), and the business application data is mapped from the source to the target. Therefore, based on Liu in view of Hughes, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Hughes to the system of Liu in order to provide data compatibility between source and target business application for using standardized data for different business practice application in data communication environment (col. 3, lines 1-27).

With respect to claim 2, Hughes teaches wherein the source business object (i.e., purchase order in fig. 8, fig. 10, col. 11, lines 28-62) and the destination business object (i.e., order entry in fig. 9, fig. 10, col. 11, lines 28-62) comprise different business objects (i.e., purchase order and order entry are different business object using same data, fig. 10, col. 11, lines 28-62).

With respect to claim 3, Liu teaches wherein the source business component comprises an active business component (i.e., 314, Business 97, Personal 97 and Address in fig. 3B, cardfile includes updated contact information and contact information is transferred, col. 6, lines 7-16, col. 1, lines 55-67 to col. 2, lines 1-23).

With respect to claim 5, Liu teaches where mapping the data includes incorporating identifying data location information from the at least one source field (i.e., address cardfile fields in fig. 3D) into the at least one destination field (i.e., Rex fields in fig. 3D), (fig. 3D, col. 6, lines 46-67 to col. 7, lines 1-7).

With respect to claim 6, Liu teaches a machine-readable medium that provides instructions that, if executed by a processor, will cause the processor to perform operations (col. 4, lines 3-33), Liu teaches identifying data stored in a structured environment (i.e., 102, memory in fig. 1, col. 4, lines 3-40) and mapped to a user-specified source (i.e., contact information is mapped and retrieved from 102 memory in fig. 1 for displaying in fig. 2B), the user-specified source (i.e., contacts in fig. 3B, col. 5, lines 46-56, col. 6, lines 7-16) including, a source business component (i.e., 314, Business 97, Personal 97 and Address in fig. 3B, stored as in form of cardfile, col. 6, lines 7-16), and at least one source field (i.e., contact information field, such as, first name, last name, etc., in fig. 3D) pertaining to a first user interface (i.e., desktop PC, col. 3, lines 19-26, col. 5, lines 32-35) (i.e., contact information is stored as cardfile form to be mapped in desktop PC, col. 6, lines 7-16), and Liu teaches mapping (i.e., fig. 3D-

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E, 351, synchronize, fig. 3G, col. 6, lines 46-67 to col. 7, lines 1-29, retrieved contact data from main memory (102 in fig. 1, col. 4, lines 33-41) is mapped to target Rex PDA interface) the data to a user-specified destination, the user-specified destination including a destination business component (i.e., 314, Business 97, Personal 97 and Address in fig. 3B, col. 6, lines 7-16, col. 6, lines 46-54, each cardfile's contact information from PC to Rex card), and at least one destination field (i.e., Rex field in fig. 3D, col. 6, lines 46-67 to col. 7, lines 1-7) pertaining to a second user interface (i.e., Rex, col. 5, lines 32-44, col. 6, lines 46-55); Liu teaches the data remaining mapped to the user-specified source (i.e., contact information as card file links to data stored in main memory to be displayed, col. 5, lines 3-12), Liu teaches wherein mapping the data includes mapping data associated with the at least one source field, unchanged, directly to the at least one destination field (i.e., fig. 3D-E, 351, synchronize, fig. 3G, col. 6, lines 46-67 to col. 7, lines 1-29, retrieved contact data from main memory (102 in fig. 1, col. 4, lines 33-41) is mapped to target Rex PDA interface), and Liu teaches wherein a physical storage location of the data in the structured environment is unaltered (i.e., no changing for data stored in main memory by data mapping, 102 in fig. 1, col. 4, lines 33-41). Liu does not explicitly disclose the source including a source business object and the destination including a destination business object. However, Hughes discloses the source (i.e., 830, source in fig. 8, col. 11, lines 36-62) including a source business object (i.e., purchase order in fig. 8, fig. 10, col. 11, lines 1-8) and the destination (i.e., 925, target in fig. 9, col. 11, lines 28-62) includes a destination business object (i.e., order entry in fig. 9, fig. 10, col. 11, lines 28-62). This teaches that purchase order for

source and order entry for destination, are used for each different business application purpose (object), and the business application data is mapped from the source to the target. Therefore, based on Liu in view of Hughes, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Hughes to the system of Liu in order to provide data compatibility between source and target business application for using standardized data for different business practice application in data communication environment (col. 3, lines 1-27).

With respect to claim 7 Liu teaches wherein identifying data comprises: causing generation of a user interface display (i.e., 300b, Wizard panel in fig. 3B, col. 5, lines 46-67 to col. 6, lines 1-16), the user interface display including a plurality of data fields corresponding to the source business component (i.e., 314, Business 97, Personal 97 and Address in fig. 3B, stored as in form of cardfile, col. 6, lines 7-16), and at least one source field (i.e., contact information field, such as, first name, last name, etc., in fig. 3D), the plurality of data fields configured to receive a user input to specify the source (i.e., user input each field for data mapping fig. 3B-C, col. 6, lines 46-67 to col. 7, lines 1-7); and processing the user input to identify the data corresponding to identifying data location information associated with the at least one source field (i.e., fig. 3D-E, 351, synchronize, fig. 3G, col. 6, lines 46-67 to col. 7, lines 1-29, retrieved contact data from main memory (102 in fig. 1, col. 4, lines 33-41) is mapped to target Rex PDA interface). Liu does not explicitly disclose a source business object. However, Hughes discloses the source (i.e., 830, source in fig. 8, col. 11, lines 36-62) including a source business

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object (i.e., purchase order in fig. 8, fig. 10, col. 11, lines 1-8). This teaches that purchase order for source is used for each different business application purpose (object), and the business application data is mapped from the source to the target. Therefore, based on Liu in view of Hughes, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Hughes to the system of Liu in order to provide data compatibility between source and target business application for using standardized data for different business practice application in data communication environment (col. 3, lines 1-27).

With respect to claim 8, Liu teaches wherein the mapping the data to the user-specified destination comprises incorporating identifying data location information associated with the at least one source field into the at least one destination field (i.e., fig. 3D-E, 351, synchronize, fig. 3G, col. 6, lines 46-67 to col. 7, lines 1-29, retrieved contact data from main memory (102 in fig. 1, col. 4, lines 33-41) is mapped to target Rex PDA interface).

With respect to claim 9, Liu teaches wherein mapping the data to the user-specified destination comprises causing generation of a user interface display (i.e., 300b, Wizard panel in fig. 3B, col. 5, lines 46-67 to col. 6, lines 1-16), the user interface display including a plurality of data fields corresponding to the destination business component (i.e., 314, Business 97, Personal 97 and Address in fig. 3B, stored as in form of cardfile, col. 6, lines 7-16), and the at least one destination field (i.e., fig. 3D-E,

351, synchronize, fig. 3G, col. 6, lines 46-67 to col. 7, lines 1-29, retrieved contact data from main memory (102 in fig. 1, col. 4, lines 33-41) is mapped to target Rex PDA interface), the plurality of data fields configured to receive a user input to specify the destination (i.e., fig. 3D-E, 351, synchronize, fig. 3G, col. 6, lines 46-67 to col. 7, lines 1-29, retrieved contact data from main memory (102 in fig. 1, col. 4, lines 33-41) is mapped to target Rex PDA interface). Liu does not explicitly disclose a destination business object. However, Hughes discloses (i.e., order entry in fig. 9, fig. 10, col. 11, lines 28-62). This teaches that order entry for destination is used for each different business application purpose (object), and the business application data is mapped from the source to the target. Therefore, based on Liu in view of Hughes, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Hughes to the system of Liu in order to provide data compatibility between source and target business application for using standardized data for different business practice application in data communication environment (col. 3, lines 1-27).

Claim 10 is rejected in the analysis of claim 6 above, and this claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 11, Liu teaches an apparatus (col. 1, lines 8-12), comprising: a processor (i.e., 101 in fig. 1, col. 4, lines 3-17); a memory (i.e., 102, main memory in fig. 1), coupled to the processor, to store a plurality of instructions (i.e.,

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program logic in fig. 1); an input/output interface (i.e., 103, I/O controller in fig.1), coupled to the processor, to communicate with an input/output device (col. 4, lines 3-17); and a communications interface (i.e., 109, interface in fig. 1), coupled to the processor, to communicate with a database (i.e., 107, mass storage in fig. 1, col. 4, lines 3-17), Liu teaches wherein the database includes data stored according to a schema (i.e., 107, mass storage in fig. 1, col. 4, lines 3-17) and mapped to a source to enable retrieval thereof (i.e., contact information is retrieved from 102 memory also with 107 mass storage in fig. 1 for displaying in fig. 2B, col. 4, lines 33-41), Liu teaches the source including a source business component (i.e., 314, Business 97, Personal 97 and Address in fig. 3B, stored as in form of cardfile, col. 6, lines 7-16), and at least one source field (i.e., contact information field, such as, first name, last name, etc., in fig. 3D) pertaining to a first user interface (i.e., desktop PC, col. 3, lines 19-26, col. 5, lines 32-35) (i.e., contact information is stored as cardfile form to be mapped in desktop PC, col. 6, lines 7-16), Liu teaches wherein execution of the plurality of instructions by the processor, in response to a user input of the source and a destination via the input/output device (i.e., user selects synchronize cardfiles to rex card in fig. 3B-C, col. 6, lines 7-29), the destination including a destination business component (i.e., 314, Business 97, Personal 97 and Address in fig. 3B, col. 6, lines 7-16, col. 6, lines 46-54, each cardfile's contact information from PC to Rex card), and at least one destination field (i.e., Rex field in fig. 3D, col. 6, lines 46-67 to col. 7, lines 1-7) pertaining to a second user interface (i.e., Rex, col. 5, lines 32-44, col. 6, lines 46-55); Liu teaches causes identification of the data mapped to the source and incorporation of identifying

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data location information associated with the at least one source field into the at least one destination field (i.e., fig. 3D, contact information field mapping, col. 6, lines 46-67 to col. 7, lines 1-7), Liu teaches wherein the data associated with the at least one source field is mapped, unchanged, directly to the at least one destination field (i.e., fig. 3D-E, 351, synchronize, fig. 3G, col. 6, lines 46-67 to col. 7, lines 1-29, retrieved contact data from main memory (102 in fig. 1, col. 4, lines 33-41) is mapped to target Rex PDA interface), while remaining mapped to the source (i.e., contact information as card file links to data stored in main memory to be displayed, col. 5, lines 3-12), and Liu teaches wherein a physical storage location of the data in the database is unaltered (i.e., not changing for data stored in main memory by data mapping, 102 in fig. 1, col. 4, lines 33-41). Liu does not explicitly disclose the source including a source business object and the destination including a destination business object. However, Hughes discloses the source (i.e., 830, source in fig. 8, col. 11, lines 36-62) including a source business object (i.e., purchase order in fig. 8, fig. 10, col. 11, lines 1-8) and the destination (i.e., 925, target in fig. 9, col. 11, lines 28-62) including a destination business object (i.e., order entry in fig. 9, fig. 10, col. 11, lines 28-62). This teaches that purchase order for source and order entry for destination, are used for each different business application purpose (object), and the business application data is mapped from the source to the target. Therefore, based on Liu in view of Hughes, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Hughes to the system of Liu in order to provide data compatibility between

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source and target business application for using standardized data for different business practice application in data communication environment (col. 3, lines 1-27).

Claim 13 is rejected in the analysis of claim 9 above, and this claim is rejected on that basis.

With respect to claim 15, Liu teaches wherein the data field corresponding to the at least one source field may be populated with a field identifier defined in the source business component (i.e., 314, Business 97, Personal 97 and Address in fig. 3B, col. 6, lines 7-16, col. 6, lines 46-54, each cardfile's contact information from PC to Rex card) or a free-text calculated expression (col. 7, lines 31-67 to col. 8, lines 1-67).

7. Claims 4 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liu et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,496,835, hereinafter, "Liu") in view of Hughes (U.S. Patent No. 6,889,260) further in view of Pedro (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0091732).

With respect to claim 4, Liu and Hughes disclose the claimed subject matter as discussed above except at least one form applet. However, Pedro teaches the Java applet is a browser and used for a graphical user interface to display the content to user (i.e., 304, Java applet in fig. 3, page 2, columns 0020-0021). Therefore, based on Liu in view of Hughes and further in view of Pedro, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to utilize the

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teaching of Pedro to the system of Liu in order to provide user interface for user to display the contents (col. 3, lines 1-27).

Claim 14 is rejected in the analysis of claim 4 above, and this claim is rejected on that basis.

8. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liu et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,496,835, hereinafter, "Liu") in view of Hughes (U.S. Patent No. 6,889,260) further in view of Farmer et al (U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0004956, hereinafter, "Farmer").

With respect to claim 12, Liu discloses the claimed subject matter as discussed above except a relational database management system database. However, Farmer teaches a relational database management system database (page 9, sections 0071-0073). Therefore, based on Liu in view of Hughes and further in view of Farmer, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to utilize the teaching of Farmer to the system of Liu in order to provide efficient data retrieval and managing system by using relational database model.

Conclusion

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Isaac M. Woo whose telephone number is (571) 272-4043. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain T. Alam can be reached on (571) 272-3978. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


Isaac Woo
May 23, 2006